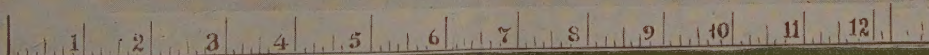
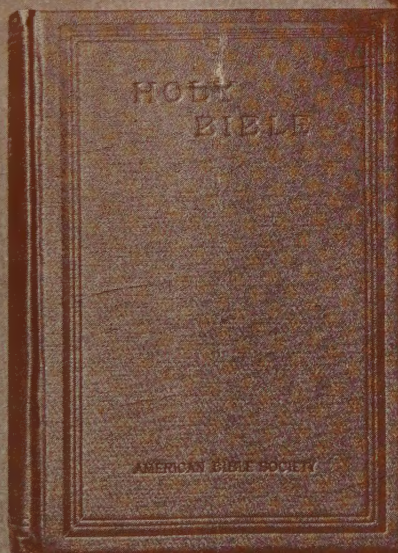
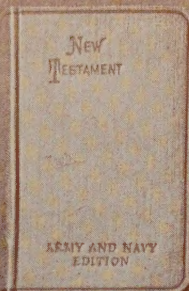


BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD



ST. JOHN
REVISED
BRAILLE 1 1/2



COMPARISON OF EMBOSSED AND INK-PRINTED SCRIPTURES (See page 140)

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK

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AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Washington, D.C.
August 20, 1920.

Mr. Frank H. Mann,
General Secretary, American Bible Society,
Bible House, Astor Place,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Mann:

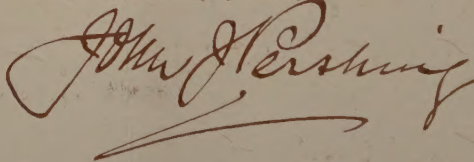
I thank you very much indeed for your letter
of August 17th.

I note with interest that on November 28th
there will be observed a Mayflower Universal Bible
Sunday on the occasion of the celebration of the
Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. Permit
me to wish you and the American Bible Society every
success on this occasion.

Your interdenominational organization, the
American Bible Society, is rendering a service to
the country of a far reaching value in its effort
to foster the widest circulation and teachings of
the Bible. Nothing could be of greater influence
for good than this.

With cordial regards, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Pershing", with a long, sweeping underline.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

VOLUME 65

SEPTEMBER, 1920

NUMBER 9

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The Pilgrim Tercentenary and Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday

ALREADY the various celebrations in connection with the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims have begun. Beginning during the summer across the sea, the center of interest was shifted the first of September to this country, and for several months now we shall have a "Pilgrim atmosphere," created through pulpit, press, and public platform, which we trust will somewhat worthily represent our appreciation of the character of the Pilgrims and their contribution to our national life.

The Bible occupied a supreme place in the life of the Pilgrims. No more fitting emphasis, therefore, can be made in the celebrations of the tercentenary than that which calls attention to this fact and exalts the Book of the Pilgrims.

To-day, if ever, our nation needs a renewal of loyalty to Bible ideals and teachings.

The American Bible Society is, in an organized capacity and as an interdenominational society, a natural successor to the Pilgrim community in respect to the perpetuation of the Bible as the bedrock of our liberties and our progress. This being true, it seems most fitting that the American Bible Society should be the agency for promoting a general and

worthy celebration of Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday. The Society has taken its task seriously and for several months has had certain helps, mentioned later, in preparation for churches and pastors.

The thought of the Society is that where practicable, in the morning of Bible Sunday, the pastor will preach on some theme of his choice along the general line of the Bible as a book, especially as the Book of the Pilgrims, and in the evening the Dramatic Service will be given. The morning service will furnish a helpful preparation for the evening presentation.

"In the Name of God, Amen!" and "A Little Journey to Ply-

mouth—Where the Mayflower Landed," are the titles of two illustrated booklets written by Charles Stelzle for the American Bible Society for use in connection with the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Mr. Stelzle spent several months making a study of source materials dealing with the Pilgrims and their times, visiting the places in New England made famous through Pilgrim associations, searching for fresh, human interest details, in order to demonstrate that the



THE PILGRIMS ON CLARK'S ISLAND, THE SABBATH BEFORE LANDING
AT PLYMOUTH

Tablet on the Congregational House, Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

"Fathers" were real men with flesh and blood inclinations and dispositions.

Their connection with witches, Indians, "non-believers," and Puritans and the description of their characters is treated in an epigrammatic fashion.

Recognizing the fact that the Pilgrims were in some measure guilty of the failings peculiar to the men of their own times, Mr. Stelzle, who is one of the leading authorities in this country on the Church and social service, points out the big things which made the Pilgrims the dominating influence they have become in American history.

It is shown that while they were deeply, profoundly religious, their ideals of "community service" were far in advance of the position taken by most churches of the twentieth century.

The booklets were written primarily for ministers who will preach on the Pilgrims and the Bible on Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday, November 28th, and they contain many original drawings and photographs, besides fresh data on the problems that confront America to-day, dealing with the history of the struggle for democracy, the conditions in cities and rural fields, the problems of the immigrant, the negro, the Indian, the migrant workers, and the exceptional populations in this country.

Suggestions are also made for the most effective way of observing Mayflower Bible Sunday.

Percy MacKaye has specially written for the American Bible Society a Dramatic Service of the Bible entitled "The Pilgrim and the Book." This service, the first of its kind, is designed to be used in churches of all denominations, and participated in by congregation, choir, Sunday school, etc., under leadership of the pastor and his assistants.

The length of the service will be about an

August 18, 1920.

I am heartily in accord with the plans of the American Bible Society in setting aside a special day to be observed as Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday as part of the celebration of the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. It seems particularly fitting to me that the Book which served the Pilgrim Fathers as a guide, not only in the momentous journey from the Old to the New World, but in every action of their daily lives, should receive this recognition, and I welcome the opportunity to endorse the plan of the Society.

The Bible should be particularly revered by Americans because of its intimate and compelling influence upon the formation of this nation and every succeeding crisis in our history; and as our progress in the past has been measured by our reliance upon this Guide, so must we insure our future by the application of its tenets.

Very truly yours,
LOUIS F. HART
Governor of Washington.

hour. Its theme is the power of truth, as revealed in the Bible, to set free the human soul, in particular from the shackles of Persecution and the Fear of Death. This theme of the service applies historically to the spiritual struggles and achievements of the Pilgrim forefathers, but also symbolically to man himself as a pilgrim seeking "freedom to worship God."

In its structure the Service comprises two parts about equal in length. Of these the first part is dedicated to the Old Testament, represented, through groups, by the Laws, the Psalms, and the Prophets, whose individual spokesmen are Moses, David, and Isaiah; the second part is dedicated to the New Testament, represented, through groups, by the Shepherds (of the Nativity), the Disciples, and the Apostles of all Christian centuries, whose several spokesmen in the Service are the Angel of the Star, St. John, and St. Paul. These take part in speech from the Bible itself and in song, through hymns (familiar in their music), in which at times the congregation joins.

The central theme is carried on in new dialogue of the Service, through three chief individual parts: the Pilgrim (impersonated preferably, when desired, by the pastor of the church), Satan, and Revelation, the last being attended by two child-cherubim, representing the spirits of the Old and the New Testaments, impersonated by choir-boys, whose utterances are in chant and in song.

The Service requires no scenery or setting other than the church itself, and may be given on a scale small and very simple, or large and

August 13, 1920.

The celebration of the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims would be out of keeping with the spirit that animated those earnest Christian pioneers if it did not emphasize their sturdy faith in the Scriptures as the rule by which they governed their lives. To-day we need a return to the simple faith in the Bible as the unerring guide of human action. The foundations of our Republic were laid on faith in the Word, and all these blessings are to be perpetuated by a return and reconsecration to the teachings of the old Book.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS
Secretary of the Navy.

more elaborate, according to the desires and resources of those participating. For such, the text of the Service, published by the American Bible Society in a volume of attractive format, contains notes and suggestions by Mr. MacKaye, whose comments are based

on his wide experience as author and director of community festivals such as "Saint Louis," "Caliban," the bird masque "Sanctuary," and his other masques of "Christmas," the "Red Cross," "Citizenship," "Community Singing," etc.

...

Notes and Comments



SWORD, KETTLE AND
PEWTER PLATTER
OF MILES STANDISH

IN his 100th year, a Life Member has just sent us his annual donation, and that with a letter in his own handwriting. This is an unusual experience in the Society's history. We cordially hope that the Rev. E. Lord may round a complete century.

THE Queen of Holland was recently presented with a special copy of the Bible from the American Bible Society in connection with the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration, by the Right Reverend James H. Darlington, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Harrisburg.

A handsome copy of the Bible was also presented by Bishop Darlington to each member of the Pilgrim Fathers' Commission, as a part of the American Bible Society's Pilgrim program. This commission includes the burgomasters of Leyden, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam; the President of the Free University; Lord Bryce, Lord Percy, and ambassadors from various countries.

A SWEET example of sympathy is given in the following from an anonymous "shut in."

"Enclosed please find one dollar from a 'shut in' for the Gospel of John, printed in revised letters for the Blind. Yours in Christian love,—W."

At the celebration of the centenary of the Bible Society of Paris, Dr. Bertrand, director of the Bible Society of France, made one of the addresses, his subject being "The Bible and the War." From it we learn that the Bible Society of France distributed in the neighborhood of 200,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures during the war, of which nearly 150,000 were given to the land and sea forces of the Entente—French and Belgians, colonials from Africa, Asia, or Oceania—and to some American and English troops. In one paragraph he mentions the preparation and circulation of a special small and portable volume for the soldiers containing the Gospel of Luke, the Epistle to

the Ephesians, and twenty Psalms, with a colored picture, on the cover, of a French *poilu* sitting in a trench reading the Scriptures. This proved a popular edition. Acknowledgment is made of the assistance of the American Bible Society in this work.

THE following action was taken by the Southern Baptist Convention in session at Washington, D. C., May 14, 1920:

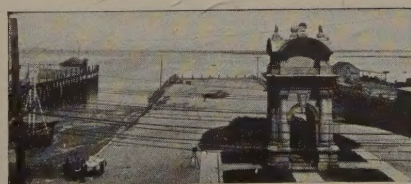
"General Secretary Frank H. Mann of the American Bible Society, New York, addressed the Convention. On motion of Arch C. Cree, Georgia, the Convention expressed appreciation of the work of the Society and referred to the Sunday School Board the suggestions of Secretary Mann."

THE obscure island of Nauru was a subject of debate in the British Parliament lately. To identify it, the *London Times* told its readers that the island lies near the equator, and contains about 1,000 Christian natives, besides a store of valuable guano. The American Bible Society publishes the Scriptures in the Nauru language and supplied 500 copies during the past year. The natives were evangelized by teachers sent from the Gilbert Islands to whom Hiram Bingham first took the gospel.

At its last meeting the Executive Board of the United Lutheran Church took the following action:

The request of the American Bible Society for a place on the budget having been referred to the Finance Committee, the following was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That the United Lutheran Church commend the cause to the congregations.



THE MONUMENT COVERS PLYMOUTH ROCK
Looking out from Cole's Hill toward Clark's Island
and the sea—and here the Pilgrims landed

August 27, 1920.

The Pilgrim Fathers had few books, and the Bible was their library for guidance in all matters both public and private. So many printed volumes are around us to-day, that the Bible too often fails to demand its proper share of attention. I thank you for your letter of August 23rd, and I endorse the efforts of the American Bible Society to keep the Bible—the greatest, grandest, and most wonderful of all books, in its just place, at the head of the list, in the home and nation.

Very sincerely yours,

ARTHUR J. TUTTLE
U. S. District Court Judge,
Eastern Michigan.

THE Platte River Annual Conference of the Free Methodist Church, held at Orleans, Nebraska, August 18–20, 1920, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The American Bible Society has done so great a work in publishing and dis-

tributing the Scriptures to all parts of the world,

Therefore Be It Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the work they are doing; and further be it

Resolved, That we request each pastor in the Conference to take an offering for their work.

• • •

THE American Bible Society exists to meet just such needs as this one. Of course, this "orphan of France" has his Bible by this time.

Columbus, Neb., July 1, 1920.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY,

Dear Sirs:—Having learned through a friend of mine that you have Bibles, both Old and New Testaments, in French and English, I ask that you please send me the price of same, for I am a little French orphan, having lost my father and brother in the war, and now having come to this country I do not understand much English, so I would like to have the price of one of your books.

An orphan of France,

LEON BAISIER,
Box 74, Columbus, Neb.

• • •

Sheetswa and Gitonga

Further Chapters in the Story of Work in East Africa by Books Printed at the Bible House in New York

REMARKABLE stories have appeared in the RECORD about Sheetswa and Gitonga Scriptures sent from the Bible House to far East Africa. The last was printed in the issue of April, 1919. Two more chapters have been received with the reports of the work of 1918 and 1919 sent by the Rev. W. C. Terrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Inhambane, Africa.

Abelated letter on the work of 1918 draws these pictures:

Equipping Recruits

The donations made were again for war work. The English Church Mission and the Free Methodist Mission of North America, both having branches of their work at Inhambane, and doing work among the Btonga tribe, each wished 40 copies of the Gitonga New Testament, to distribute among their followers, who were being recruited for service in German East Africa. The other 23 copies I used for our own people, who were also recruited for the same purpose. The five Sheetswa Bibles I gave to five of our young men who returned from the German East campaign. While there they used their New Testaments until they were practically useless.

An Effective Reply

Some of the boys to whom I sent copies of the Scriptures while they were in Niassaland, are back again at Inhambane. I wish that I could relate in detail their experiences. They are inspiring. João or John, Enosi and Timote, others as well, tell us how they called the natives together for prayer in the mornings and evenings; and also that on Sundays they would find time some hours during the day for a regular Sunday service like they had at home. All the white officers were very kind and considerate to them and did not offer any objections. One black officer only opposed them, but Enosi said to him: "I understand that in all the armies of the white races religious services are held for the white soldiers and such has been done in all ages when they have gone to war. The black man must also have services and in that way find help from God. For we are aiding just as the white man is to establish righteousness in the world." The officer said no more.

Keeping the Work of God Moving

On Sundays when they were in camp and the announcement was made that services would be held at some central place, the-

native Christians would walk a distance of ten and twelve miles to attend. Timote said that when the Mohammedans saw the Christians meet in services, they felt that they must hold services also, and João said while possibly it helped a little, he was not sure, to worship as the Moslems did, they could get the help that the Christians did, because they did not know how to come to God through Christ. There is no doubt but that our Inhambane native Christians helped to keep alive the work of God in their midst, as well as in their own hearts, by these meetings while in German East Africa. Heathens who had never heard the Gospel came in contact with it, and they will doubtless carry back to their homes some Gospel seeds that were sown in their hearts. The Sheetswa Scriptures helped to keep the work of God moving on at this eastern front.

Bibles for Pillows

Some of our lads will never return. They shed their blood and gave their lives for the cause of democracy. Enosi said that some of them pillowed their heads on their Bible when they lay burning with fever. When it would cease its raging for a brief moment the Bible was opened and some word read from it. Ofttimes, he said, he saw his brethren die with their Bibles for their pillows.

Concerning the distribution in 1919, this statement has come in a letter written in April, 1920:

"To-Morrow"

The 55 Bibles marked in the report "donated" were given to the native Christians who had served their country at the front in what was once German East Africa, and were fortunate enough to withstand some of the German onslaughts and the rigors of the climate, which killed more than the fighting did. Strange as it may seem and without wishing to comment on the Portuguese use of the word "to-morrow," the natives who gave themselves for their country are still awaiting the compensation that was promised them. I mention this in order to say the next. Since these natives did not have money to pay for a copy of the Scriptures and since the one they took with them, if they were fortunate enough to own one at the time, was completely worn out, because of its much service—one copy oft-times having to do duty for at least fifty people—we felt that we could do nothing better than give them a copy, and we were sure that you would stand by us in the matter.

How a German Mohammedan Became a British Christian

An example of the real missionary work that was done by our native Christians while at

the front will interest you, I am sure. Many of the German native soldiers were Mohammedans. One day, during a skirmish, some of these German native Mohammedan soldiers were taken prisoners by the Portuguese native Protestant soldiers. These prisoners must have been treated kindly, for they were permitted to attend the evening and morning prayers that were held, whenever opportunity presented itself, by the native Protestant Christians. Very deep impressions were made on some of these prisoners. "Providentially," some would say, "merely a coincidence," others would say, but one of these prisoners was sent to Inhambane and put to work at one of the government headquarters close to one of our outstations. This prisoner had much liberty granted to him, and one day, in his wanderings, he chanced upon this outstation. He reported his experience to the pastor-teacher, and soon he began to attend morning and evening prayers at this station, the Sunday services, and also school. During his conversations he would mention the names of some whom he had met among the native Christians at the front, and, again, strange as it may seem, many were from that very community.

The war is now over and this native, once a German Mohammedan soldier, is set free. One day, not long ago, Muhammed—for that is his name—came to the missionary and wanted a church letter to take with him to Johannesburg, since he was going there to work in the mines and he wanted to join the Methodist Episcopal Mission there. Imagine the missionary and his surprise that Muhammed should wish a church letter from a Christian missionary! Before the letter was granted, the questions asked elicited from the applicant the foregoing story, which was confirmed by his pastor-teacher and many others who knew him. Muhammed is to-day a probationer in our church in the Transvaal, undergoing a training for baptism and membership.

On the Rand

Permit me a word also about the great opportunity to do colportage work by our mission here in the Transvaal, in the mine compounds, in the Sheetswa and Gitonga languages. Very much is being done in other languages. The Rand is a very cosmopolitan center. One hundred and one different languages are spoken here, many of them, of course, being native African. But the other day a copy of the Scriptures was called for in Icelandic by a native of Iceland, who works here.

There are approximately 314,160 native Africans employed in the mines on the Rand. Mozambique, or Portuguese East Africa, furnishes 105,237 of that number. It sends to

the Transvaal more natives than any other section of Africa. Inhambane and ChaiChai, the two ports of Mozambique from which the natives embark for the Transvaal, and which draw from the boundaries of our mission, send an average of 900 a week, or 46,800 a year to these mines. The personnel of the natives changes almost entirely every two years. Fully three-fourths of these 46,800 natives speak the Sheestwa and Gitonga languages, principally the former. Thus we should be making possible for at least 35,000 natives the Scrip-

tures in their own languages: Sheetswa and Gitonga. Had we a supply of these Scriptures we could sell large quantities continually, providing that we had a white colporteur. Just now it is impossible to set aside a missionary for such work; but we feel that we should employ immediately a trusted and well-trained native for this purpose. His pay would be from \$25 to \$30 a month, but the returns would be large. Thus our immediate and loudly crying need is for copies of the Scriptures and a native colporteur.

...

The Salt of the Earth

By Rev. A. A. Sentí

[This article was written for, and dedicated to, the American Bible Society, in response to their request to the Rev. A. A. Sentí, on the occasion of his visit at the Bible House, for a story of his conversion and preparation for the Christian ministry.—Ed.]

IN the early part of the year 1902, the Evangelical Churches of the United States accepted the first opportunity offered by the termination of the Spanish-American war, and sent out missionaries to Cuba.

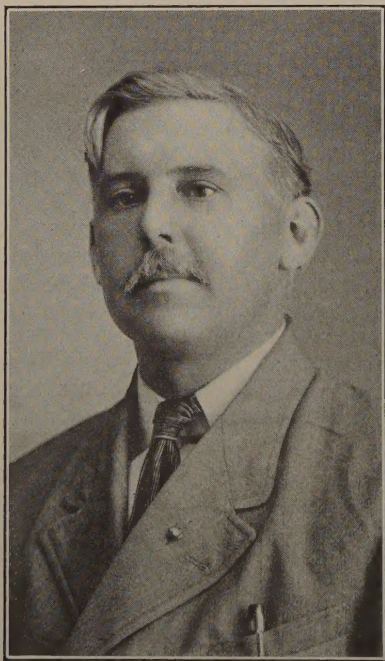
One of the first missions organized by the

There was a young merchant in the town, a friend of one of these families, the owner and proprietor of a grocery and liquor store. One evening this family asked him if he would not go with them and learn about the "new religion, the religion of the Americans."

That evening Rev. José López Guillen, Agent of the American Bible Society in Havana, preached. His sermon was based on Matthew 5:13. So great was the impression made on the life of the young merchant that now, after eighteen years, he can recall as though it were only yesterday, his experience when for the first time he heard the words of Christ, "Ye are the salt of the earth."

The next Sunday he returned but did not feel satisfied. He longed to know where all these wonderful words were to be found and upon what was founded this new religion. At the close of the service he approached one of the missionaries present, Dr. Milton Greene. "Señor," he said, "I would like to purchase one of these books with a black cover"—the hymnals being red—"from which you get these things of such great interest which you are preaching." He was offered a Testament in Spanish, of the Pratt version. He was told he could purchase the Testament for thirty cents, but this seemed like such a small price for such a valuable book, he refused to accept change from his forty-cent Spanish piece, believing he had purchased for a very small price something that was of very great value.

That very night he began to read his new book, and before retiring read four chapters in the Gospel of Matthew. He continued to read every night until he had read the gospels through four times. It was then he came to understand that this was really no new religion, nor a religion peculiar to the Americans;



REV. A. A. SENTÍ

Presbyterian church was in the town of Güines, a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants situated near Havana. At once several families came to the services and became identified with the mission.

for God the Father, and Jesus Christ, his Son, are the same for all men of the earth.

But the story of this young student of the Scriptures does not end here. He came soon to realize that he was a sinner in need of regeneration. And one night, very late, he rose from his bed and fell upon his knees praying that God would forgive his sins and help him live a Christian life. He arose at day-break the next day and went immediately in search of his "Book," hoping that in it, he might find something to help him in his new experience. He happened to turn to Romans 5:1, and there read, "Being justified therefore by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." No sooner had he read this great truth than doubts began to come to his heart. But with the doubts came also an answer. He asked, "Can this be true? Can I be mistaken? And if this should in reality be the truth, is it possible that I would be included? Is there no one to make this plain to me?"

It happened that while the young merchant was in this state of mind, God brought him in touch with one who was able to answer his questions and lead him into the light. While thinking about these things, the Rev. A. Waldo Stevenson, a missionary recently arrived, passed his window. Mr. Sentí at once called him and begged an explanation of these wonderful words he had read in Romans 5:1. This servant of the Lord had been in Cuba only a very short time, and spoke very little Spanish, but his earnestness and patience soon made clear, not only this passage, but also Romans 8:1: "There is therefore, now, no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus." From that moment there entered the heart of the seeker that peace which passeth all understanding. Day after day his Book became more marvelous and more precious; and he learned to read it with more care and greater understanding. Truly this thirty-cent New Testament was a wonderful and exhaustless treasure.

The power of the gospel in his own heart, and the preciousness of his new Book led him to spread the Good News, and he at once began purchasing portions of the Scriptures and Testaments for distribution among his friends and countrymen.

His search for the Truth soon found him meditating over Matthew 7:12: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." His liquor business did not seem to him in keeping with this command of Christ and he sold his establishment, intending to enter some line of business consistent with New Testament teaching. He

therefore invested in bee-hives. A Christian friend, Mr. Edw. C. Wood, from Germantown, Philadelphia, helped him in this purpose.

The apiary of this new beekeeper was in the country, fifteen miles from Guines; but every Sunday he came, early in the morning, riding horseback, to the Bible school, to learn more lessons from the Bible.

While in this state of mind, a new vision came to him. He experienced a call to dedicate his life to the preaching of the Word. For a few months after he reached a decision, he was employed by the American Bible Society in Havana, under the direction of Dr. MacClaren, then general Agent for Cuba, where he was very happy selling and shipping Bibles.

Aid soon came to him through the generous and timely interest of the Sunday school of Grace Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Through their gifts he was enabled to make definite plans for his future life, and finally he entered the Presbyterian College and Seminary at Coyoacán, Mexico. After five years he graduated and planned to return to his country to dedicate his life to the coming of the Kingdom of Christ. Before leaving Mexico, however, he visited the Presbyterian College at Aguascalientes, and was united in marriage with a student in the college who had also consecrated her life to Christian service.

For the past ten years, this young man, Antonio A. Sentí, has been working in Cuba, and his work has been richly blessed. This last May he was able to realize a long-felt desire to see the United States, when he attended the sessions of the general assembly of his church in Philadelphia as Commissioner from the Presbytery of Havana. During this trip he was enabled to meet old friends, and those who in many ways had contributed to make possible the realization of his desires.

He visited both his old pastor, the Rev. A. Waldo Stevenson, of Philadelphia, whose pastoral work had had such a great influence in the early days of his Christian life, and his friend Mr. Wood. He also visited the Sunday school in Brooklyn that had contributed generously toward his support during his school years.

And then, he had the special joy of visiting the American Bible Society where had been printed the New Testament that had meant so much to him, as well as to all those whose lives have been brought into its blessed light.

Stop a moment, my dear reader, and think of the measureless and endless influences the giving of a few cents, with prayer, produces when consecrated to the work of the American Bible Society. Surely this is an investment worth while.

Some Surprises and Some Statistics

VISITORS at the Bible House are generally much surprised and deeply interested. The exterior of the quiet, old-fashioned, red-brick building on Astor Place, occupying a small city square between Fourth and Third Avenues, and 9th and 8th Streets in New York, has not led them to suspect the treasures and activities to be found within. Surprise and interest grow as they are revealed. In some respects probably the Bible House is unique among all buildings in the world.

One of the surprises of the Bible House is the handsome Hall of the Board of Managers, with its historic and valuable oil portraits and its walls lined with rows on rows of books. The visitor is usually amazed on learning that these are all volumes of the Scriptures in various languages and issues. Then, if not before, comes the question:

In How Many Languages are the Scriptures Published?

First, one may hear that within this old-fashioned, red-brick Bible House the Bible, in whole or in part, has been printed in 68 different languages and 6 systems for the blind (see list on page 138). Eight languages were added in 1919. Is there any other building or press in the world, devoted to the publication of one book, of which this can be said?

The Scriptures, however, have been published in many other languages and in many other places. Up to the end of 1919, the Word of God had been printed, throughout the world, in 713 languages and dialects. This counts nothing less than a complete single Book of the Bible. Some of these languages are now obsolete. In some of the others the Scriptures were prepared principally for philological purposes. But over against these facts is the fact that selections from the Scriptures, such as verses, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments have been issued in still other languages or dialects.

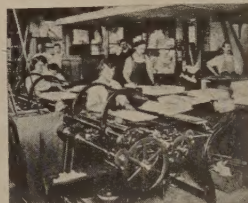
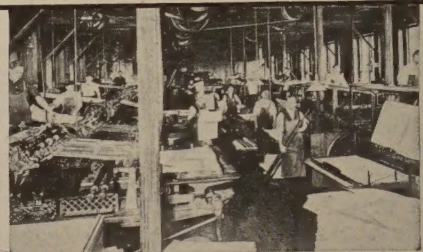
The whole Bible has been printed in 159 languages, the New Testament in 138 more, and portions, consisting of at least one book, in 416 more. The British and Foreign Bible Society has been the chief producer, the American Bible Society being next.

During the past decade some complete book of the Bible has appeared in a new language at the rate of *one every six weeks*.

How Many Volumes of Scriptures are Issued a Year?

Another aspect in which the old-fashioned red-brick Bible House probably stands unique among the buildings of the world is the number of volumes of this one book which are manufactured within its walls and issued annually. In 1919, 1,237,575 volumes were printed at the Bible House; the year before, 2,515,265 volumes; the year before, 2,733,685; and in 1916—the Centennial Year of the Society—2,265,275 volumes. Roughly, the recent average has been 2,000,000 volumes annually. Now, while these figures are easily stated, it takes thought and imagination to realize what they mean. Think a moment. The working day is now 8 hours. Omit the 52 Sundays, 52 half-holiday Saturdays and 12 other holidays of the year, and there remain 275 actual working-days of 8 hours each. Two million

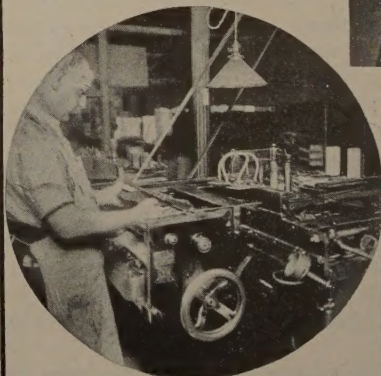
BUILDING



Folders—Annually Many Millions of Sheets, Representing Tons of Bibles and Testaments, Pass through These Machines



A Corner in the Covering Machine



Covering Machine—In the Bindery, as in Other Departments, Are Labor-Saving Devices Which Interest Many Visitors



Printing Bibles for the American Bible Society Press in Existence

* When the war began the American Bible Society Press was closed.

** This remarkable and unique printing press was the invention of the American Bible Society Press.

the Old Red-brick Bible House

volumes a year gives 16 books printed and bound for every minute of every working-day of the year, at this quiet, old Bible House. While many of these books are only single Gospels, wire-stitched, other many are huge volumes embossed for the blind, and also handsome editions of the Bible for pulpit and private use, the making of which involves extra skill and time.

Here the old, red-brick Bible House can give another surprise. Presses were set up in it and started in 1853. Each *Annual Report* states the number of volumes printed and bound in the Bible House. The total for the years 1853 to 1919 is

B L E S

Bibles	19,352,069
Testaments	34,304,730
Portions	20,021,513

Astounding figures! Almost twenty million complete Bibles! Adding 24,647 volumes of Scripture for the Blind here manufactured, in this same old-fashioned, red-brick Bible House have been produced the magnificent total of 73,702,959 volumes of Scripture.

This averages 8 volumes a minute for every 8-hour working-day in the 67 years.

But books manufactured (printed and bound) at the Bible House are only a part of the "issues," which are the books sent out from stock in hand for distribution through Agencies and others. "Stock in hand" consists of the balance from previous years, new printings and purchases from others at home and abroad. What then were the "issues" of last year?

The 1919 Issues of the American Bible Society were 3,752,309 Volumes.

Remembering that the sun never sets on the representatives of the American Bible Society, and reckoning that some one is busy every hour of every day of the year circulating the Scriptures, this total of 3,752,309 books means that 7 volumes were issued every minute of every hour of every day of the year. But the issues for 1919 were the smallest since 1911; chiefly because of after-war conditions. The average of annual issues for the past ten years has been over 5,000,000 volumes. For the period of the War, 1914-1919, it was over 5,870,000, which meant that on an average, 11 volumes of Scriptures were issued every minute of the years of the war, by the American Bible Society alone.

For the 104 years of the Society's existence, it has issued 137,903,939 volumes of Scriptures, 25,000,000 of which were whole Bibles.

A further question often asked is:

What Were the Total Issues of the Year Throughout the World?

Complete answer is not feasible. Commercial publishers of the Bible do not announce their annual issues, though they may run into thousands of volumes a year. The great publishing Bible Societies do announce theirs. But there are other organizations which distribute the Scriptures, such as Auxiliary Bible Societies, the Gideons, the Scripture Gift Mission, the Pocket Testament League, that generally purchase their books. So, even if the figures of all publishers and distributors were available, there would be some duplication, since some distribute books published by others, and these books would be counted twice in such tabulation. It is therefore impracticable to make a complete report of the number of volumes issued in any one year, either in America or throughout the world.



Here on Monotype



Sheet Room - Containing About 17,000 Reams (Equivalent to 2,439,000 Testaments). 56 Languages Are Represented



Depository - Stacking "Vest Pocket" Testaments. Over 2,500,000 of These Were Supplied to the Army and Navy during the War

of These Presses on Both

United States making these small, thin-paper, narrow-margin Wait, 42 years principal of the New York School for the Blind.

We have, however, the statistics of the three Bible Societies which are the largest producers and distributors—the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society, and the National Bible Society of Scotland. Their figures for 1919 we tabulate below:

	Year	Bibles	Test's	Portions	Total Issues
A. B. S.	1919	354,387	689,967	2,707,955	3,752,309
B. F. B. S. ...	1918-19	692,594	1,311,163	6,743,206	8,746,963
N. B. S. S. ...	1919	34,515	118,262	2,001,415	2,154,192
		1,081,496	2,119,392	11,452,576	14,653,464

This was a lean year. These three Societies have issued over 22,000,000 in a year. A fair estimate of the issues from all Bible Societies and publishing houses would be 30,000,000 volumes of Scriptures a year.

Again we are asked:

How Many Volumes of Scriptures Have Been Circulated from the First Printed Up to Date?

While a complete answer is impracticable, we present the total issues of these three great Societies:

	Year	Bibles	Test. & Portions	Total Issues
A. B. S.	1816-1919	24,949,173	112,954,766	137,903,939
B. F. B. S. ...	1804-1919	62,178,358	240,120,140	302,298,498
N. B. S. S. ...	1861-1919	7,247,860	56,546,195	63,714,055
		94,375,391	409,621,101	503,916,492

It is no stretch of the imagination to think that 600,000,000 volumes of the Word of God, in whole or in part, have been printed and circulated since the art of printing became general.

Sixty-Eight Languages in which Scriptures Have Been Printed at the Bible House

Albanian	Marshall Islands
Arabic	Micronesian
Arapahoe	Mohawk
Armenian (Modern)	Mortlock
Arrawack	Mpongwe
Benga	Muskogee or Creek
Bohemian	Nauru
Bulgarian	Navahoe
Bulu	Nez Perces
Chamorro	Norwegian
Cherokee	Ojibwa
Choctaw	Polish
Creolese	Ponape
Dakota	Portuguese
Danish	Quechua—Ecuador
Delaware	Quichua—Bolivia
Dikele	Reval—Esthonian
Dutch	Roumanian
Ebon	Ruk
English	Russian
Finnish	Ruthenian
French	Seneca
German	Sheetswa
Gilbert Islands	Slavic
Grebo	Spanish
Greek	Swedish
Hawaiian	Syriac (Ancient)
Hungarian	Syriac (Modern)
Italian	Tonga
Japanese	Welsh
Kurdish	Winnebago
Kusaen	Yiddish
Lithuanian	Zapotec
Luragoli	Zulu

Six Forms of Scripture for the Blind which Have Been Printed at the Bible House

Boston Line Letter	American Braille
New York Point	Revised Braille Grade 1½
New York Point (Bipage)	Japanese Raised Letter

...

Czechoslovakia

At the Old Stand, Under a New Name

BACK again at his loved work in his old headquarters at Prague, Bohemia, the Reverend J. S. Porter, of the Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, sends us the following word and photo-pictures:

Difficulties That Beset

We returned June 15, 1919, and had to get settled and get used to the great changes that had taken place during our upwards of two years' sojourn in America. Then there were no Scriptures to be had. There was really a great dearth of the Word of God. There was very little communication with Vienna, and no one could send money there except under strict government regulation and permission for anything. And we did not know that the British and Foreign Bible Society had any Scriptures there in the Bohemian language.

In August we went to Vienna and purchased Bibles and Testaments and managed to pay for the same in course of time. We are only allowed to take the equivalent of \$20 or thereabouts with us on a journey to Vienna. And that is needed for the journey. You can hardly realize the difficulties that beset us at every turn in the work because of the after effects of the war.

A New Freedom

And yet there is a real joy in working here, such as we did not have in the old days of Austrian misrule. There is a longing for the truth and a freedom in selling the Scriptures unknown before. We are hoping for the same freedom in circulating the Scriptures that obtains in America. And while we have not such a law as yet, there is no apparent hindrance to the sale and distribution



"Showing a part of the famous Charles Bridge built in 1346, and the castle in the distance in which lives President Masaryk."



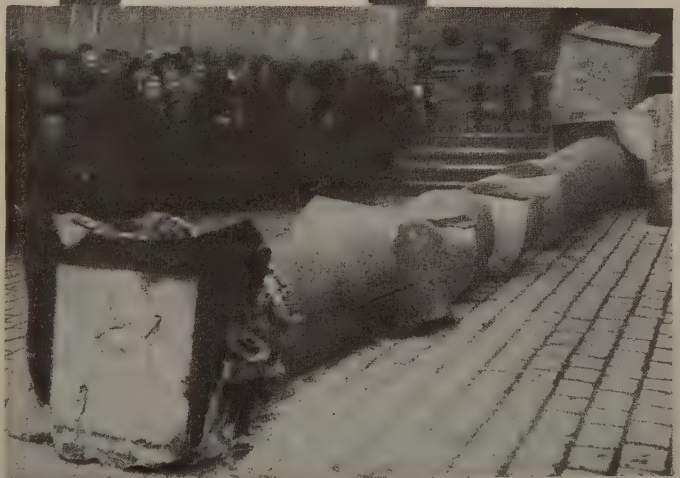
"One of the many places where lottery tickets are sold. We want to help rid the country of this scourge."

of the Word of God anywhere in the republic.

We have services on the public squares of our cities and villages and afterward give away tracts, sell Bibles and other literature in a way undreamed of in the old days. Surely it is good to be here.

"Such a Demand!"

I know that many have been helped and encouraged to look away from themselves to Christ, by the services of our devoted workers. I heard of one nurse who was longing for death and tended gypsies afflicted with the virulent black smallpox, hoping to take the disease and die. She was, however, led to read the Scriptures, and last Sunday I had the great privilege of telling her the good news. She goes



"The Shattered and Fallen Monument"

erected on the old historic public square in Prague to celebrate the triumph of Austria and the Jesuits over Bohemia and the Protestants in 1621. This monument had stood for nearly 300 years. Soon after the return of Bohemian independence, in October, 1918, a crowd demolished the monument. Now the new Huss Monument alone adorns this square."

Bibles for the Blind

THIS subject rightly arouses wide interest. We gladly announce that the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, each in one volume, and the Psalms in two volumes, in Revised Braille Grade One and A Half have been printed and are now ready. This makes another important contribution by the American Bible Society toward helping the blind. It is the fourth system in which the Scriptures are printed by it in English for the blind.

For those not acquainted with, and wishing to know, the facts, a brief statement will be of value. The systems in which the Society prints the Bible are, in chronological order, the Boston Line Letter, the New York Point, with its later development of New York Point Bipage, the American Braille, and now the Revised Braille Grade One and A Half. It imports and carries a stock of the Scriptures also in the Moon system and in the English Braille. What has been done in each of these six systems is of historical value.

The Six Systems of Embossed Printing

Boston Line Letter: Raised Roman Letters

Work for the blind was begun by the American Bible Society in 1835, when it made a grant of \$1,000 to Dr. S. G. Howe, the American pioneer worker for the blind, to aid his experiments. In 1843, the stereotype plates for the whole Bible in Line Letter were completed at an expense of \$10,000. But individual books of the Bible had been printed earlier. The whole Bible in 16 volumes weighs 76 lbs., and costs \$50.40. During 1919, 72 volumes were issued, and from 1837 to December 31, 1919, the Society has issued in this style, 26,685 volumes.

New York Point: Raised Point System

In 1894, the Society began printing the Scriptures in the New York Point system, plates being made at a cost of \$1,839. The Bible is in 11 volumes, weighing 75 lbs., and costs \$41.80. The issues for 1919 were 483 volumes, and the whole number of volumes issued to the end of 1919 is 18,132.

New York Point, Bipage: Raised Point System

The New York Point system was the invention of Mr. W. B. Wait, one of the most devoted friends, and a great benefactor, of those handicapped with blindness; he having invented not only this system, but also methods and machines for writing and stereotyping in punctograph. After many experiments he perfected a press for embossing on both sides



A COMPARISON OF EMBOSSED AND INK-PRINTED SCRIPTURES
(See "Size" and "Cost" on next page)

of the sheet, like an ink-print book. He presented one of the two presses completed on these patents to the American Bible Society, and plates for the printing were presented by Miss Hannah A. Babcock in 1916. The whole Bible is available in 11 volumes, weighing 63 pounds, and costs \$25.85.

In number of volumes, weight, and cost, it will be seen that the New York Point Bipage has the advantage over all the other systems. This is in part due to a special method of binding invented by Mr. Wait, which makes the books lighter while they are stronger. Each

volume contains more of the Bible than volumes in other systems, and this is of course to the advantage of the users. Next to it, in these respects, comes the New York Point Bible, also in 11 volumes, but necessarily weighing and costing more than the Biphone. The Society issued during 1919, 270 volumes of the Biphone, and from 1916 to the end of 1919, 1,893.

American Braille: Raised Point System

The first issues of the New Testament in this system were made in 1911 from plates made and placed at the disposal of the Society by the Missouri School for the Blind. The Old Testament was completed in 1913. The whole Bible is available in 19 volumes, weighing 118 pounds, and costs \$72.50. In 1919 the Society issued in this system, 639 volumes, making a total of 4,335 volumes issued from 1911 to the end of 1919.

Up to December 31, 1919, the total issues of Scriptures for the blind printed at the Bible House in the above systems was 51,044 volumes.

Revised Braille Grade One and A Half: Raised Point System

At the urgent request of those interested in Revised Braille Grade One and A Half, and especially because the soldiers, sailors, and marines blinded in the war are being taught that system, the Society began, in 1919, work on the publishing of the Scriptures in Revised Braille Grade One and A Half. Plates for the four Gospels and the Psalms have been completed, and these books have now been issued as above stated.

Moon System: Raised Modified-Letter System

Since 1903, Scriptures in the Moon System have been imported from England. The whole Bible is available in 58 volumes, weighing 195 pounds, and costing \$53.60. During 1919, 505 volumes were issued, the total to December 31, 1919, being 3,297.

English Braille: Raised Point System

In response to some demand, Scriptures in English Braille have been imported since 1916. The whole Bible is available in 39 volumes, weighing 140 pounds, and costing \$64.35. During 1919, 160 volumes were issued, the total up to the end of 1919 being 252 volumes.

Some Problems

By the uninitiated, the problems connected with supplying Scriptures for the blind would not be suspected.

Size. The picture on the preceding page will help in the realization of one of these problems which affect not only the publication, but also the blind who handle the books. It is the problem of size. The picture shows as the

background the single Gospel of John in Revised Braille Grade One and A Half. In the upper left-corner is the same Gospel in ink print. The dimensions of the former are $14\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, while those of the latter are $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Cost. One thousand of the ink-print Gospels can be made in one day at a cost of about \$25. It would take 66 days to make 1,000 of the embossed Gospels, at a cost of about \$2,500. The problem of the cost is at once apparent both as regards the making and as regards the purchasing or owning of a book. A further problem arises in the storing of such big volumes. The whole Bible takes shelf room of seven to eight feet length, a foot and a half height, and corresponding depth.

The whole Bible in ink print is shown in the lower part of the picture. It is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. To make 1,000 of the ink-print Bible takes 12 days and costs about \$700; while 1,000 Blind Bibles (20,000 volumes) would take 2,000 days and cost \$32,550. Think what a simple thing it is, for those who can see and use the ink-print book, to handle and care for that whole Bible, as compared with those who must use the 22 huge volumes of the embossed Bible!

At the upper right hand of the picture will be seen the so-called Army and Navy Testament, of which over two and one-half million

Comparative Time and Cost in Producing Embossed and Ink-Printed Scriptures

Figures are theoretical, and take as the unit the making of 1,000 of the 2c. ink-print Gospels in one day. The size of an edition is a big factor.		Time to make. (Days)	Cost.
1,000 Gospels of John	Ink-print, paper cover	1	\$25
	Revised Braille ¹	66	2,500
1,000 Testaments	Ink-print, Army & Navy ²	6	\$300
	Revised Braille, 5 vols.	500	7,200
1,000 Bibles	Ink-print, Brevier ³	12	\$700
	Revised Braille, 22 vols.	2,000	32,500

- 1. Volume shown as background in the picture.
- 2. Volume shown in upper right corner of picture.
- 3. Volume shown in lower half of picture.

copies were supplied by the Society during the recent war. These contain the twenty-seven books of the New Testament and were easily carried in the pocket of the soldier. They are $2\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inches. Compare the size of the single Gospel of John in embossed type which the blinded soldier must now use if he would read the Word of God.

Why Must the Volumes Be So Large?

In the first place, the punctograph, or point alphabet, must take enough space between the points for the fingers to catch each point; and also between each group of points that make a letter to distinguish each letter by touch. Secondly, there must be space between the lines so that confusion will not arise. Thirdly, it is of course easier through the fingers to read a long line than the same line broken into several short ones, since every time the finger must leave one line and come down to the next lower, there is a chance of missing the right line. These three considerations have led to the adoption of the size page used, on the advice of the blind and those who have had experience in working with them. The standard embossed page is just a little over a foot square.

The thickness of the book is affected by the necessity for a loose binding of the sheets, so that they will not press together and flatten the reading points. And a quality of paper must be used that will retain the embossing. This adds to the thickness and weight of the volume. For example, the brevier ink-print Bible shown in the picture weighs about 1 lb. 6 oz., while the complete American Braille Bible weighs 118 pounds. Here enters the further problem of transportation cost, which must be met either by the purchaser or the donor.

The Maintenance of Stock

It may be well to mention a further problem that pertains only to the Society which publishes the Scriptures in these various systems. Often we have to report that a particular volume is out of stock. Some may wonder why. But they will readily understand when they stop to realize the size of each volume, the number of volumes in each Bible, the money and time involved in printing, the space required for stocking, and multiply all of these by six—since there are six systems of embossed type in use, and a complete stock would require volumes in each. Fortunately, the number of the blind, in proportion to our population, is limited. There is, therefore, a need only for a limited stock. Nevertheless, there must be thousands, blind, who are not supplied with the Scriptures. To help supply them is our desire, aim, and duty.

Looking to the Future

Any concerned as to the future supply of the Scriptures in other than the Revised Braille Grade One and A Half may therefore rest assured. The Bible Society, as such, is not concerned with popularizing any particular system. It is concerned, and deeply concerned, with meeting the need of the blind

for the Scriptures in whatever system the individual concerned uses. So long as individuals are reading the Boston Line Letter system, it is intended that Scriptures in that system be available. Similarly, concerning the other systems now published. As a matter of fact, figures already given indicate that the call for the Scriptures in the Boston Line

Comparative Table of Bibles in Embossed Systems

SYSTEMS In order of age	Volumes in a Bible	Weight	Cost
Boston Line Letter	16	76 lbs.	\$50.40
New York Point	11	75 lbs.	41.80
New York Point, Bipage	11	63 lbs.	25.85
American Braille	19	118 lbs.	72.50
Revised Braille Grade 1½	22*	130 lbs.*	80.00*
IMPORTED			
Moon	58	195 lbs.	53.60
English Braille	39	140 lbs.	64.35

* Estimated.

Letter is steadily diminishing. The largest circulation in 1919 and through the years has been in the two forms of the New York Point, followed by the American Braille.

Relative Use of Systems

Recent inquiries confirm this deduction from our own figures. Preliminary to, and as a basis for, decision in regard to publishing the Scriptures in Revised Braille, letters were sent to the 38 State Schools for the Blind throughout the United States. Replies from 28 were received.

Three questions were asked. First, what systems were being taught at the present; second, what proportion of those in the school were learning Revised Braille Grade One and A Half; and third, the estimated approximate time before Scriptures in Revised Braille Grade One and A Half would be needed. On the first question 17 replied that New York Point was being taught, and of these 17, five also stated that American Braille was being taught, one that Moon and English Braille were also being taught. Three additional schools reported that American Braille was being taught, and said nothing of New York Point. None reported Line Letter as being taught. Of the 28 schools, 17 reported that Revised Braille Grade One and A Half was being introduced, only one of them indicating that this was the only system taught. Seven stated that Revised Braille was not being taught, and four said nothing on the subject. On the third question, the average of the answers was that it would be five years before there would be

any appreciable use for the Scriptures in Revised Braille Grade One and A Half.

The ideal of a uniform universal embossed system for the blind appeals to all friends of the blind. It would not only reduce the cost of literature in that it would result in larger editions of any literature published. It would also encourage the production of literature for the blind. At present, the knowledge that any book produced in one of the several systems used, could only be used by those who read in that system, makes such production commercially difficult. At present, the libraries in one system are of no avail to those who use any of the other systems. Therefore, the ideal of a universal system is one which can but attract. Nevertheless, the adoption of a universal system means the scrapping of all the literature in the systems abandoned. And this is, of course, a serious consideration. Some lack of unanimity as to what is the best line of procedure at present is shown by the responses tabulated above.

The Versions Followed

The Line Letter, New York Point, Moon and English Braille, follow the King James Version. The American Braille and the Revised Braille Grade One and A Half follow the American Standard Revised Version. The American Bible Society is not sponsor for either of these versions, but by its Constitution is authorized to supply the Scriptures in both. Familiarity with, and fondness for, the King James Version, which has had such a tremendous influence on the English language, still produce a chief call for that version in the ink-print Bibles. The best American and British scholarship being back of the American Standard Revised Version, those desiring the most accurate rendering of the original Hebrew and Greek, usually take the American Standard Revised Version. This version having been used in the preparation of the American Braille has been again used in the preparation of the Braille Grade One

and A Half, after consultation with some of the leading authorities interested in the introduction of this system. Their desire was that the blind should have, with those who use ink print, the advantage of the best scholarship. It is the expectation of the Society to give the blind the same choice that those who use the ink print have, by producing the Scriptures in the Revised Braille Grade One and A Half following the King James Version, if it becomes the universal system, and thus the double expense is justified.

For the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the United States Blinded Through the War

We are glad to end, as we began, this article with a happy announcement. Gospels in the Revised Braille Grade One and A Half are now being sent to the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the United States blinded through the war, as a gift from the American Bible Society, through the co-operation of the Surgeon General's Office at Washington, and the Red Cross, which has had charge of the instruction and equipment of many to meet their changed condition.

And For Others Also

For many years the Society has been making donations of embossed Scriptures to the blind. The almost prohibitive cost of the books, and the usually limited means of the blind, make this a necessary, as it is a glad, service, which fortunately the Society is enabled to render by its Burr Legacy for the purpose. Recently it has been helped by generous gifts from The Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature to the Blind. Our policy is to help every applicant get some volumes rather than give a whole Bible to a few. Blind ministers and Sunday-school teachers are given special consideration. The Society is always glad to learn of any desiring embossed Scriptures. Letters should be addressed to The Secretaries, American Bible Society, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

The Pilgrims*

("In the name of God, Amen!")

By Rev. Benjamin Copeland, S. T. D.

In the beginning, God! and in his name, Amen!
That word, recording all, restores their fame again;
The Mayflower covenant! the everlasting sign
'Twixt them and theirs and thee, O Righteousness
Divine!

In the beginning, God! Him first, and midst, and last!
So in his fear and favor all their years were passed;
Their chief desire that all their works should be
Begun, continued, ended, Lord, in thee.

To this, whatever weaknesses they knew,
In aim and effort they were nobly true;

God's kingdom, in all things, their first concern.
To him their souls did constantly return.

Therefore the crown the centuries bestow;
Therefore their empire in our lives below.
God of our fathers! that great word again
Write in our hearts, and add thine own Amen!

In the beginning, God! Thy glory may we see;
In the beginning, God! Thy servants may we be;
Like them, O blessed Lord, thy way may we prepare,
And faith and freedom's light with all the nations
share.

* Reprinted from the Pilgrim Number of the *Christian Advocate*.

An Auxiliary at Work

THE one hundred and third annual report of the Ulster County (N. Y.) Bible Society, covering its work in 1919, contains matter of more than usual interest. The president of the Society is the mayor of Kingston City. He has given time, not only to preside over the meetings and help direct the affairs of the Auxiliary, but also to speak in different churches and communities in behalf of this important work. The Auxiliary suspended operations during the period of the war, but resumed activities on July 1, 1919, and took up again a county survey of religious conditions. So far, about forty per cent. of those of school age have been found not to be attending Sunday school and to be receiving little, if any, religious instruction; and this only as regards the Protestant community. Right in this old well-established section of the Empire State, twenty-seven entire school districts were found without any religious services.

The annual meeting of the Auxiliary was held on December 23, 1919. The main business was taken up at an afternoon session, when the reports of the treasurer and secretary

were given. The latter gave the names of 57 churches participating in the county religious survey. The evening meeting was presided over by the Auxiliary President, Mayor Palmer Canfield, Jr., who, in his address, set forth the objectives of the Society for 1920—which are worthy of repetition here and may be a suggestion and stimulus to others:

1. A Bible in every house.
2. A Bible in the hands of every young person of school age.
3. A Bible in every hotel guest chamber.
4. A Bible in every stateroom of every passenger steamer plying between Kingston and New York, and Saugerties and New York.
5. A new supply of Bibles for our depositories.
6. A supply for the Industrial Home.
7. A supply for our county jail.
8. A supply for the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch.
9. A supply for the Home for the Aged soon to be opened in Kingston City.
10. A Bible in every Pullman coach operating regularly between Kingston City and other places.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

EDITORS, *The Secretaries*

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1920

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

THE fourth stated meeting of the Board of Managers for the one hundred and fifth year was held at the Bible House, New York, on Thursday, August 5, 1920, at 3:30 p.m., Vice-President E. Francis Hyde in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Secretary Chamberlain, who read the thirtieth verse of the sixth chapter of the Gospel of Mark, after which he offered prayer.

The minutes of the third stated meeting of the Board of Managers were presented and approved.

The minutes of the standing committees which had met during the month were also presented and approved.

A letter from the President of the Republic of Panama, under date of July 16th, was read.

The Finance Committee reported that legacies totaling \$13,266.20 had been received during the previous month. Annuity bonds totaling a little over \$8,000 had also been issued.

The Secretaries reported the following consignments to the Society's Foreign Agencies during the month of July, 1920:

To Brazil, 14,619 volumes, valued at \$1,348.04; to Panama Canal and Central America, 2,246 volumes, valued at \$1,099.41; to China, 1,900 volumes, valued at \$414.35; to Japan, 3,420 volumes, valued at \$1,825.14; to La Plata, 738 volumes, valued at \$367.33; to Levant, 300 volumes, valued at \$189.00; to West Indies, 165 volumes, valued at \$123.78. Total: 23,388 volumes, valued at \$5,367.05.

The issues from the Bible House during the month were 76,266 volumes.

The meeting was adjourned.

HOW TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL

Your money may be lost if you enclose in an ordinary letter silver coin, bills, or postage stamps.

THE SAFE WAY IS ONE OF THESE FOUR:

1. Register the letter in which you send bills or postage stamps. Any postmaster will register a letter for ten cents.
2. Send the money by Bank check or draft.
3. Send it by an Express Company's money order.
4. Send it by a Post-office money order.

Whichever way is chosen, address the letter and make the check, draft, or order, payable to The Treasurer, American Bible Society, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY

I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the sum of _____, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

LEGACIES

Ashton, Dr. A. S., late of Piqua, Ohio (through Piqua Co. Bible Society).....	\$500 00
Atkinson, Julia M. and Helen, late of Elm Grove, W. Va.....	200 00
Brush, Walter Franklin, late of Westchester Co., N. Y. (in memory of his father, Walter F. Brush, Jr.).....	1,000 00
Fanning, Carrie C. B., late of Elmira, N. Y.....	1,000 00
Gruis, Julia, late of Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa.....	475 00
Haley, Anna M., late of Newark, N. J.....	10,000 00
Porter, Sarah H., late of Philadelphia, Pa.....	91 20
Slawson, S. M. Scott, late of Piqua, Ohio.....	249 75
	\$13,515 95

GIFTS SUBJECT TO LIFE INTEREST

Amounts received during the month.....	\$14,999 00
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AUXILIARY SOCIETIES

	Credited as Donations	Credited on Acct
Alabama.....	\$96 12	
Austin, Texas.....		\$20 42
Cedarville, Ohio.....	9 24	150 00
Clarke Co., Ohio.....	61 49	
Livingston Co., N. Y.....	2 00	
Maryland.....	123 84	
Massachusetts.....	974 41	
New Hampshire.....	58 17	
New York Bible Society.....	2,129 21	
New York Female.....	134 95	
Rhode Island.....	80 21	
Rome Welsh, N. Y.....		70 00
Scotland Co., Mo.....	159 31	9 20
Shelby Co., Ala.....	10 00	
	\$249 62	
Received on Donation Account.....		3,838 95
	\$4,088 57	

HOME AGENCIES

Atlantic.....	\$2,735 53
Central.....	1,496 66
Colored People of the U. S.....	1,198 68
Eastern.....	2,642 11
Northwestern.....	4,774 94
Pacific.....	1,466 45
South Atlantic.....	1,439 18
Southwestern.....	1,640 54
Western.....	1,080 40
	\$18,474 49

FOREIGN AGENCY

China.....	\$50 00
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From Home Agencies and Included in Home Agency Receipts

Donations from Auxiliary Bible Societies:	
Chicago, Ill.....	\$1,200 00
Gettysburg, Ohio.....	100 00
Pennsylvania.....	346 43
Gifts from Churches and Organizations.....	2,972 64
Gifts from Individuals and Other Sources.....	217 57

RETURNS FROM SCRIPTURES DONATED

New Orleans, La., Seamen's Friend Society.....	\$17 70
Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, Sunday School and Missionary Dept., Philadelphia, Pa.....	7 89
	\$25 59

RECAPITULATION

Legacies.....	\$13,515 95
Gifts Subject to Life Interest.....	14,999 00
Auxiliary Societies on Book Account.....	249 62
Auxiliary Societies on Donation Account.....	3,838 95
Home Agencies.....	18,474 49
Foreign Agency.....	50 00
Returns from Scriptures Donated.....	25 59
	\$51,153 60

MISCELLANEOUS

Army and Navy Bible Fund.....	\$75 50
Available Investments.....	2,333 96
Bible House Rentals.....	6,496 72
Bible Society Record.....	3 00
Bills Payable.....	25,000 00
Canal Zone Bible House.....	5,000 00
Diffusion of Information.....	33 31
Gifts from Churches and Other Organizations.....	19,673 32
Gifts from Individuals and Other Sources.....	1,715 49
Interest on Available Funds.....	32 44
Investments Subject to Life Interest.....	218 79
Perpetual Trust Funds.....	12,379 37
Sales of Waste Materials.....	1,348 06
Salesroom.....	1,933 43
Sundries.....	180 00
The Trade.....	11,155 07
Trust Funds Invested.....	30 00
	\$87,608 46
Total Cash Receipts.....	\$138,762 06

CASH STATEMENT FOR JULY, 1920

RECEIPTS

From Auxiliaries.....	\$3,838 95
" The Trade.....	11,155 07
" Sales of Waste Materials.....	1,348 06
" Salesroom.....	1,933 43
" Bible House Rentals.....	6,496 72
" Gifts from Auxiliaries.....	249 62
" Legacies.....	13,515 95
" Gifts from Churches.....	19,673 32
" Gifts from Individuals.....	1,715 49
" Returns from Scriptures Donated.....	25 59
" Bible Society Record.....	3 00
" Home Agencies.....	18,474 49
" Foreign Agencies.....	50 00
" Perpetual trust Funds.....	12,379 37
" Interest on Available Funds.....	32 44
" Investments Subject to Life Interest.....	218 79
" Bills Payable.....	25,000 00
" Available Investments.....	2,333 96
" Trust Funds Invested.....	30 00
" " Subject to Life Interest.....	14,999 00
" Diffusion of Information.....	33 31
For Bible House, Canal Zone.....	5,000 00
" Army and Navy Fund.....	75 50
From Sundries.....	180 00
	\$138,762 06
Cash Balance from June, 1920.....	4,750 17
	\$143,512 23

DISBURSEMENTS

For Manufacturing Department—Materials, Wages, etc.....	\$45,573 27
" Salesroom.....	302 48
" Depository—Salaries, Boxes, Cartage, etc.....	2,331 36
" Scriptures Purchased.....	5,527 38
" General Expenses—Salaries of Officers, Clerks, Traveling Expenses, Printing, etc.....	5,893 16
" Bible House Expenses—Taxes, Repairs, Fuel, Insurance, etc.....	5,451 59
" Exchange Paid.....	13,997 48
" Remittances to Home Agencies.....	20,850 44
" Remittances to Foreign Agencies.....	558 33
" Bible Society Record.....	8 25
" Pensions.....	723 33
" Income Payable to Beneficiaries.....	2,612 85
" Perpetual Trust Funds.....	425 00
" Diffusion of Information.....	1,944 84
" Legacy Expenses.....	21 84
" Library.....	29 98
" Income Available—Interest on Loans, etc.....	847 83
" British and Foreign Bible Society.....	13,263 60
" Expenses California Bible House.....	934 50
" History American Bible Society.....	4 69
" Gifts from Churches.....	462 96
" Bankers' Trust Co. (Trust Funds).....	15,029 00
	\$136,794 16
Cash Balance to August, 1920.....	6,718 07
	\$143,512 23

In the Name of God, Amen

"In the Name of God, Amen"

Is the title of a handbook offered by the American Bible Society in connection with the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. It has been prepared for the occasion by Mr. Charles Stelzle and is rich in material about the Pilgrims, their principles and their policies. It is invaluable to ministers who plan to celebrate the Pilgrim Tercentenary. Nominal charge.

"A Little Journey to Plymouth"

Has been prepared by the same author and will be available for free distribution in churches observing Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday, on November 28, 1920.

"The Pilgrim and the Book"

A Dramatic Service of the Bible, prepared especially for the American Bible Society by Percy MacKaye, is also available. It is a service of rare beauty, exalting the power of truth. It is gripping, inspiring, dignified; and appropriate for churches and community exercises. Nominal charge.

These three books have been prepared for ministers for use on

Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday
November 28, 1920

For further particulars write

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY
BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK CITY